



## WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

### *Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species* FOR USE TO GUIDE SITE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT OF PRIORITY SPECIES

#### Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) *Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species* do not have regulatory authority. Therefore, the following are recommendations only. This abbreviated version of a chapter in *Management Recommendations for Washington's Priority Species: Volume IV* (see [http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phs/vol4/phs\\_vol4\\_birds.pdf](http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phs/vol4/phs_vol4_birds.pdf)) has been streamlined for easier application. Where applicable, these recommendations should be put into practice consistently across a landscape to be most effective. The following recommendations are not site-specific. Where available, a professional in a relevant field (e.g., wildlife biologist) should evaluate the site and surrounding landscape when applying these recommendations.

Attach parcel map with species location indicated if available.

#### General Forest Management

- Protect existing old-growth, managed forest stands on long rotations (>200 years), and retain large hollow snags and live trees intended for future snag replacement in harvest units [preferably >20" in diameter].
- Retain large defective trees, especially those showing signs of decay such as top rot, broken tops, fungal conks, dead branch stubs, or other defects.

#### General Residential Management

- Avoid disturbing chimneys occupied by nesting or roosting Vaux's swifts between early May - September.
- Traditional old brick chimney designs are preferred over newer insulated pipe chimneys by nesting and roosting swifts.

#### Insecticide Applications

- Avoid use of all insecticide in or near nests and roosts. Organochlorine, organophosphate, and carbamate insecticides are especially toxic to birds.
- Appropriate buffer widths for insecticide application near sensitive riparian and wetland areas range from 100-1,640'.
- Maintain a buffer of 1,640' from snag-rich areas when spraying insecticides.
- If pesticides are to be used in areas inhabited by swifts, refer to [wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phs/vol4/appndxa.pdf](http://wdfw.wa.gov/hab/phs/vol4/appndxa.pdf) for useful contacts to assess the use of pesticides, herbicides, and their alternatives.

I have read and understand the above recommendations (s) placed on Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_ located in the \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter of \_\_\_\_\_ Quarter of Section \_\_\_\_\_, Township \_\_\_\_\_, Range \_\_\_\_\_ (East/West meridian) with actual street address of \_\_\_\_\_.